



# THE GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, JUNE 29, 1878.

MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Trains at Janesville station.

**From Monroe** ..... 8:30 a.m.  
From Prairie du Chien ..... 8:30 a.m.  
From Chicago, Milwaukee and East ..... 1:45 p.m.  
From Chicago, Milwaukee and East ..... 1:45 p.m.  
From Monroe (Night) ..... 1:45 p.m.  
DEPARTS  
For Chicago, Milwaukee and East ..... 8:30 a.m.  
For Chicago, Milwaukee and East ..... 12:30 p.m.  
For Madison, Prairie du Chien, St. Paul ..... 3:30 p.m.  
For Monroe ..... 3:30 p.m.  
**W. H. NOTES, Agent.**  
**L. V. E. CARPENTER, Gen'l Pass'n Ag't;**

Chicago & Northwestern R. R.

Trains at Janesville Station.  
**Going North** ..... Arrive ..... Depart.  
Day Express ..... 1:35 p.m. .... 8:30 p.m.  
Fond du Lac passenger ..... 8:30 p.m. .... 8:30 p.m.  
**Coming South** ..... Arrive ..... Depart.  
Day Express ..... 2:25 p.m. .... 2:25 p.m.  
Fond du Lac passenger ..... 6:30 a.m. .... 7:30 a.m.

**M. BRIGHETT, Gen'l Sup't.** W. H. STENNELL,  
General Passenger Agent.

WESTERN UNION RAILROAD.

FROM CLINTON JUNCTION.

**10:00 A.M.** Going West, mail and passenger for Rock Island and intermediate points.  
**10:15 P.M.** Going West, same as above.  
**5:15 A.M.** Going East, mail and passenger for Racine, making connections with Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R. Western Union Junction.  
**3:30 P.M.** Going East, passenger for Racine, connection as above.

**Post-Office.—Summer Time Table.**

Postal bills arrive at the Janesville Post Office as follows:  
Chicago and Way ..... 1:30 p.m.  
Madison and Milwaukee ..... 7 a.m.  
Chicago Through, Night via Milton and Watertown Junctions ..... 7:30 a.m.  
Green Bay and Way ..... 2:25 p.m.  
Monroe and Way ..... 9:30 a.m.  
Madison and Way ..... 1:30 p.m.  
Milwaukee and Way ..... 5:30 p.m.

OVER-LAND MAIL ARRIVE.

Centre and Leyden, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays ..... 12:30 p.m.  
Benton Grove, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays ..... 12:00 p.m.  
East Troy, via Johnston, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays ..... 12:00 p.m.  
Beloit ..... 11:30 a.m.

MAIL close at the Janesville Post Office as follows:

Madison and Milwaukee ..... 8 p.m.  
Chicago Through, Night via Milton ..... 8 p.m.  
Chicago and Way ..... 2:30 p.m.  
All points East, West and South of Chicago ..... 2:30 p.m.  
Chicago and Way ..... 2:30 p.m.  
All points East, West and South of Chicago via Milton Junction ..... 8:00 p.m.  
Green Bay and Way, including Minnesota, Northern Michigan and Northern Iowa ..... 1:30 p.m.  
Milwaukee and Way ..... 11:30 a.m.  
West, Madison, via M. & P. du C. R. W., including Beloit ..... 8:30 p.m.  
Monroe and Way ..... 7:15 p.m.  
Rockford, Freeport and Way ..... 2:30 p.m.

OVER-LAND MAIL CLOSE.

Beloit stage by ..... 4:00 p.m.  
Center and Leyden, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at ..... 2:00 p.m.  
East Troy, via Rock Springs, Johnston, Monroe and Way, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at ..... 7:00 a.m.  
Emerald Grove and Fairfield, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at ..... 2:00 p.m.

POST-OFFICE HOURS.

Daily from 8 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. On Sundays from 12:30 p.m. Money Order and Registered Letter Department open from 8:00 a.m. to 12:30 p.m., and from 1:30 to 5:30 p.m., except during the distribution of the mail. Standardamped envelope, registered letters and wires for cable East front wicket from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. Orders for stamped envelopes with return card printed thereon, should be left at the Money Order Department.

On Saturday night only, a through pouch from Chicago is received on the Fond du Lac train; and on Monday morning only, a through pouch is sent up and forwarded to Chicago on the 7 o'clock train.

By reading this table carefully, the public can post themselves thoroughly upon the arrival and departure of all the mails, and thus avoid much inconvenience to themselves.

H. A. PATTERSON, P. M.

The Principles Governing the Production of Milk.

I understand very well, as probably every one does who handles milk, that there is a wide difference in the composition of pure milk, especially in the matter of the percentage of butter. All milk is richer in September than in June, and it varies in respect at different seasons in the same herd of cows. The circumstances which lead to this are many. The cow that's fleshy gives milk that is richer in butter than the cow that is thin and poor. One that has reached her full maturity gives better milk than she did before she reached that age; a cow that is losing gradually. The condition of the pasture have also much to do with the quality of the production. This condition is governed in turn by the season. Experience has taught me that a cow's milk is very deficient in butter, often fattens a finer calf than that of a first-class butter cow. When a man tells me what a fat calf his cow always bears, I do not wish to purchase her for a butter cow. A man cannot produce milk profitably for any purpose without feeding his cows liberally with good, sound, highly nutritious food. The cow has been likened to a machine. It requires a certain amount of food to supply the demands of nature. All above that amount which she will take and assimilate will be converted into milk and flesh. The herd should be kept warm in winter, and fed and watered with regularity. Their diet should be varied as much as convenience will allow. Early cut hay, shorts, corn, meal, and vegetables should be included in the bill of fare, and we shall then be rewarded with milk in all the valuable components of the fluid. On the other hand, the herd that is poorly fed, carelessly housed and cared for, cannot give anything but watery milk, almost worthless for butter or table.—Scientific Farmer.

Wanted, A Man to "Sit With Sal."

A green looking couple, evidently newly-married, called at the photograph gallery of Beals & Waterhouse, Virginia City, Nevada, the other day, and wanted their pictures taken. Just as Mr. Beals had got his plate ready, the man called him aside and said he wanted to ask a favor. "I was told in Carson you took the best pictures in the State. Now, you see, Sal and I got hitched down there last Monday; now, her folks go a good deal on style, and they live in the States. They never saw me, and if I send my mug back East, they'll be dead again me sure. I'm a darned sight better than I look, and when people come to know me they vote me a brick. Now, what I want is to get some good-looking man to sit with Sal for a picture. Will you stand in? She's willin'." Then big whiskers of yours'll catch 'em sure and create harmony. You look like a solid capitalist, and they'd take me for a petty lacry thief!" Mr. Beals enjoyed the idea immensely, and sat with "Sal" for the picture, which will, doubtless, carry joy into the household of the Eastern relatives in a week or so.

Life and Love in Nevada.

From the Virginia City, Nevada, Enterprise.

It is beginning to be suspected that a sort of vigilance committee exists among the married ladies of this city, the object of which is to keep husbands away from gambling games. Night before last one of them walked into saloon after saloon along C street, looked about for a time, and, without saying a word, went out. She was probably a skirrisher from the main body.

The masculine vigilance committee of our town is known as "601." When a husband is spotted he is quickly marched away and taken before the grand tribunal in the secret hall of the committee, where he is hauled over the coals. A man who was not at liberty to tell that when the bandage was suddenly blindfolded, and presented him, with his eyes, found himself in a large hall filled

with masked women. There he saw and heard things so fearful that he will never forget them till his dying day.

It Wasn't His Stove.

A colored man turned auctioneer to work off old stoves, on Gratiot avenue. One was sold with trouble, but as the other "held over" on him, he mounted a barrel and began:

"Gentlemen and women, this yere stove was de property of George Washington."

A laughter of derision greeted this statement. Singing out the biggest man in the crowd, the auctioneer asked:

"Doan' you believe that George Washington once owned dis yere stove?"

"No; sir."

"Dat's de same as calling me a-liah, sab, and you'll hear to chaw dem words, sab."

He jumped down and was knocked down by the stranger, but was busted down in a York minute.

That was plenty for him, and after feeling of his head to see how much of it was left, he mounted the barrel and cried out:

"How much do I hear for dis stove—once the property of General Grant? De stove dat Washington owned was busted up durin' the war."

A Nut for Scientists.

From the Watsonville (California) Pajaronian.

A wonderful circumstance occurred in Watsonville lately. To begin with, a gentleman well known in this section owns a lot of hen. One of them a few days ago commenced laying in a wood-pile, her nest being situated between two sticks of wood, far enough apart so that as fast as the eggs were laid they would drop upon the ground, at least two feet below. After laying twelve or fifteen eggs, the hen commenced sitting on the hole between those sticks of wood, the eggs being on the ground below, two feet distant. Three weeks passed by, and eleven of those eggs hatched successfully. Will some scientist explain the phenomenon?

**MISCELLANEOUS.**

**GREAT BOURGETTS.**

**McKEY & BROTHER.**

**EVERY SEMBLANCE OF COMPETITION PUT TO FLIGHT BY THE FASCINATING Eloquence of low prices.**

**Dress Goods!**

**Immense lines of Bourgetts, the most fashionable**

**Dress fabrics in the market at \$1.25, 25 and 35 cents per yard.**

An elegant line of Bonnets also very fashionable at 25 cents per yard. 100 pieces of Black Cashmere just opened at 50 cents per yard.

50 pieces very finest and best Cashmeres imported at \$1 per yard.

**SILKS!**

**McKEY & BRO. having closed out at 50 Cents on**

**The whole the entire silk importation of a large New York house, now offer the following special and extra-fine bargains:**

**Panel Summer Silks at 50 cents per yard, and a large line of new Bonnet Gros Grain Silks at \$1.75 per yard.**

**A large line of new Bonnet Gros Grain Silks at \$1.75 per yard—very cheap.**

**These silks were bought at one-half original cost to import and are unquestionably the best value ever exhibited in the west.**

**McKEY & BRO. buy exclusively from importers**

**And Manufacturers for cash or lower figures than any other house in the State.**

**SHETLAND SHAWLS**

**The largest stock and the lowest prices in the city.**

**Ladies' Linen Suits**

**In the very latest styles at one-half the price of last season. We offer full lines from \$1.50 up to**

**\$10 per suit.**

**The enormous patronage enjoyed by McKey & Bro. enable them to buy in large quantities to the best possible advantage,**

**LADIES' HOSE.**

**We offer 500 dozen Ladies' White Hose at 30 cents per pair—the best value for the money in the market.**

**500 dozen gentle Balaclavas at 15 cents per pair and upwards.**

**McKey & Bro.'s enormous stock of hose covers every variety in the market at the lowest possible price.**

**LADIES' 2 BUTTON KID GLOVES!**

**AT 37 1-2 CENTS PER PAIR.**

**The Celebrated Victoria 2 Button Kid Gloves at \$1.25 per pair sold exclusively by McKey & Bro.**

**McKEY & BRO. are Western Agents for the**

**Rainbow, Naoma, Tuttle B. B. and May's Fox Gloves.**

**These gloves comprise the best makes in the world.**

**The Naoma is the best 50 cents ever made and is sold exclusively by McKey & Bro.**

**We offer a large and elegant line of Ladies' Ties at 10 cents each, and an enormous variety of fashionable novelties at 15 cents each.**

**HAMBURG EMBROIDERIES**

**White and Colored in new and beautiful designs at the lowest prices.**

**McKEY & BRO. keep the largest stock and the best assortment of Embroideries in Wisconsin.**

**We call special attention to our display of Black Fringes at 50 cents per yard. They are**

**made expressly for us by the most distinguished manufacturer of fringes in America.**

**PARASOLS!**

**Our sales of Parasols this season have been unequalled in all our experience.**

**We have duplicated our stock three times since the first of May, and now offer an immense line of novel-**

**ties and Sashes at extremely low prices.**

**MILLINERY.**

**The variety and extent of the attractions we offer in this depart-**

**ment preclude the possibility of a detailed description. We**

**simply call attention to the fact that our stock is the largest ever**

**exhibited by us and that the pressure of orders has compelled us**

**to more than double our help since the opening of our establishment.**

**Hats for All. Our trimming hats are superior in every respect to any \$2.00**

**hat in town. We sell the latest styles of Black and Brown Straws at 25 to 35 cents each.**

**For rich and beautiful designs at low prices in every grade and variety of Carpets we challenge com-**

**parison with any house in the West.**

**McKEY & BROS.**

**Mammoth Establishment, Janesville, Wis.**

**Sign of the Golden Sheep.**

**The Economist Oil Stove!**

**The best and cheapest article for Summer use in the World. It**

**WILL BAKE, BOIL, ROAST, BROIL AND HEAT FLAT IRONS**

**In less time and with more Economy than with wood or coal. Having sold large numbers of**

**OIL STOVES!**

**I am prepared to recommend this Stove as**

**THE BEST THAT WILL BE OFFERED THIS SEASON.**

**PRICE SINGLE STOVE COMPLETE, - - - - - \$10.00**

**PRICE DOUBLE STOVE COMPLETE, - - - - - 15.00.**

**For further particulars get small circular and call at the store and see its operation. Remember the**

**place, 25 MAIN STREET, EAST SIDE. Largest, most complete Stock of Heavy and Shelf**

**Hardware, Stoves, Pences Wire, &c., in the city.**

**G. M. HANCHETT.**

**my31dawly**

**Dr. V. CLARENCE PRICE**

**—H. A. S.—**

**T. R. M. S.**  
One year, delivered in city by Carrier.....\$9.00  
Three months, if paid in advance.....2.00  
One year by mail, in advance.....8.00  
Parts of years at same rate.

**JOB PRINTING.**  
Book, and every description of Commercial and  
Law Printing, in the best manner at Gazette Job  
Rooms.

ONE OF THE ISSUES.

Not a few of the Democratic papers are stoutly denying that the Southern claims question will enter into the canvass this fall. It is called an attempt to galvanize dead questions for political purposes, to work on the prejudices and passions of the people for party advancement. Whatever the Democracy may think or say about the Republicans sounding a note of alarm respecting these claims, the fact remains that the Confederates themselves—and they constitute a very large portion of the Democratic party—regard this question of paying the Southern claims of supreme importance. With them it is a live issue, and they propose to some day to drive the Northern Democrats to the wall on that very question. The Southern members are organizing for the conflict. They are a unit on the measure, and should they carry the Forty-Sixth Congress, the Confederates will control the House, and the Northern Democrats will be under the necessity of submitting to the dictation of the South.

The vote in the Forty-Fourth and Forty-Fifth Congresses on the proposed amendment to the Constitution prepared by Mr. Williams, which would forever put at rest the so-called rebel claims, is conclusive on this point. Two years ago the South was solid against any such an amendment, and on the 18th of the present month, another vote was taken, and every Democratic member from the South cast his vote against it; and the 144 votes for the amendment, not twenty came from the Democratic side of the House. Does this look like an attempt of the Republicans to galvanize dead issues?

But there is a point fully as strong as this in bearing out the Republican party in making the claim question an issue in the campaign. For several years the people in the South have been industriously preparing these claims, and to-day the amount which has been already presented to Congress, reaches millions of dollars. The records of Congress show an alarming condition of things in this direction, and it behoves the Republican party, and it behoves every loyal man to join "in sounding a note of alarm" respecting this attempt of the Confederates to plunder the Government. The gravity and importance of the question led the Republicans of Illinois, Michigan, and Iowa, to take sides on this issue in their recent Conventions, and because they pledged the party to oppose all such schemes to rob the National treasury and reward treason, the Democratic papers call it an attempt to revive the old quarrel between the North and the South. If that is a revival of the quarrel, the quarrel will come.

**THE DEMOCRATS AND THE PRESIDENCY.**

If the tone of the Democratic press of the country, including North and South, is at all reliable, it may be counted as certain that Mr. Tilden will not be the Democratic candidate for the Presidency in 1880. So far as we are able to observe there is not a single Democratic paper which favors his nomination. The South is strongly opposed to him, and the North hardly considers his name worth mentioning in connection with the office. Mr. Tilden was a weak candidate before the Potter Investigating Committee was organized, but now he is without hope, and hence the Ohio Democracy are turning their attention to Senator Thurman. As in 1876, Ohio will be considered the pivotal State in 1880. It is classed among the doubtful States, and should the Democrats take up Thurman and carry it, it would give them the election, unless New York can be secured to the Republicans. This interest and importance in Ohio politics has led the Democrats to canvass the chances of Senator Thurman. By all odds they prefer him to Tilden, and beside that, they haven't much faith in Democratic success two years hence, unless the candidate be taken from their State. The considerations which led the Republicans to take up President Hayes in 1876, will no doubt influence the Democrats to nominate Thurman in 1880—simply because State pride would be enlisted, and the nominee would in all probability receive the electoral vote. On the assumption that whichever candidate carries Ohio will carry the Union, the Democracy in the West will no doubt make a strong effort for Thurman. He wants the nomination, he stands well with the party, and is a statesman of considerable ability. Calculating that New York is more certain for the Democracy than Ohio, and that the latter is very doubtful unless a candidate be taken from it, the Democrats will very likely give the nomination to Thurman. He is, when not influenced by the currency heresies of his State, a sound money man; but understanding that he can not advocate a sound currency without forfeiting his Presidential prospects, he yields to the heresy of the party in Ohio, and now exhibits himself as a statesman who has not the courage to stand by his honest convictions.

We have several times mentioned the name of J. H. Rainey, of South Carolina, in connection with the adjournment of Congress, but we give the following paragraph from the Springfield (Massachusetts) Union, which is too pointed to go unnoticed: "When Speaker Randall made out his committee last fall, he came as near as he could to giving Mr. Rainey, of South Carolina, a colored Republican, no place at all, by giving him the very last place on the Committee on Enrolled Bills, but he behaved better than he knew. Thursday morning that Committee was in demand, and Mr. Rainey was of some account when he took the Sundry Civil bill to the Speak-

# THE JANESVILLE GAZETTE.

VOLUME 22

JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN, SATURDAY, JUNE 29, 1878.

NUMBER 97

## A BIG DAY!

In the Potter Fraud Committee Investigation Yesterday.

Minister Noyes Occupied the Witness Stand for Several Hours.

And Closes his Testimony by Introducing a Letter from McLin.

Evidence that Destroys All Hope of a Democratic Case.

What Louisiana People Say About Mrs. Jenks Amancensis.

The French Geographical Society Present a Gold Medal to Stanley.

Murder and Murder on Board a British Ship.

General Grant Interviewed by Paris Correspondent of the Tribune.

## A BIG DAY

In the Potter Committee Yesterday Especially for the Republicans—Minister Noyes.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Minister Noyes occupied the witness stand for several hours to-day, and it there was over any basis for the charge against him in the Potter resolution he demolished it entirely. He told the committee that he hoped they would not wait until their report was finally made to Congress to pronounce on his case, but would arrive at a verdict so far as he was concerned, and if they thought he had been vindicated by the evidence, that they would publish the vindication as widely as the accusation. He did not want to go back to his post with any stain resting upon his reputation. He complained of the use of his name in the Potter resolution, and insisted that it was unwarranted and unjust. Potter is sensitive on this point, and he attempted to argue the matter with Noyes, but soon surrendered. The only point that has yet been made against Minister Noyes in the investigation of the Florida case was in the testimony of Dennis, who testified that he told Governor Noyes that "it would be dangerous to put him (Dennis) on the witness stand, and the Democrats inferred that Dennis meant that it would be dangerous to Republican interests for him to testify. In regard to this, Governor Noyes says that Dennis did say that it would be dangerous to put him (Dennis) on the stand—dangerous to himself (Dennis). Dennis further said that he had already aggravated the Democrats so much that his life was in danger, and he had got the colored people of Alachua County to meet in a church, and, on their bended knees, swear to protect him, and, if he was killed, to avenge his death.

The Florida investigation is now pretty well finished, and has not only been used but will react upon the Democrats.

They have not proved anything that will discredit any Republicans, and, on the contrary, witnesses whom they advertised as discredited and unbroken consciences have nothing to confess.

The friends of Congressman Caswell, of the Second District, maintain that a renomination is conceded to him. He has made a very good record for fidelity and industry, and at this time the District could not do a wiser thing than to give him a renomination. Personally he is strong with the people, and can command the fullest vote of the party.

We publish to lay the leading points of the testimony of Minister Noyes before the Potter Committee, which will be found interesting reading. We also publish a letter written by the Great Confessor, McLin, which Minister Noyes gave the Committee. McLin's letter and McLin's "confession" don't "hitch" any more than oil and water.

According to the Chicago Journal, the first car-load of No. 1 winter wheat of this year's crop, was sold in Chicago market on Friday. It came from Southern Illinois, and was sold on the track for 95 cents per bushel. The first car-load last year of the same kind of wheat, brought \$1.50.

BRYANT'S RELIGIOUS VIEWS.

To the Editor.

As throwing some light on the question "What were the religious views of the late William Cullen Bryant?" will you please publish the following extract from a notice written by one of the oldest journals in New York City.

"Mr. Bryant was a deeply religious man educated in the Unitarian school, he never separated himself from the associations of his childhood. As he grew up he became more enlarged and approached, if he did not fully adopt, the faith of the Evangelical school. When traveling in Italy with his mother, some time ago, he met a Scotch Presbyterian captain at Naples, the result of which was that Mr. Bryant, for the first time in his life, received the Holy Communion there. On his return to America he was received into the Episcopal Church in New York, where he had his country seat. Mr. Bryant was a communicant with the Presbyterian Church."

The Illinois Wheat Crop.

From the Springfield (Ill.) Journal.

Wheat harvesting is in progress generally throughout the interior of this State. The past week has been very favorable to saving the crop, both as to temperature and freedom from rain. In spite of the protracted rains, which have injured the crop somewhat, the yield promises to be much better than feared some weeks ago, though there are still anticipations that the grain may not be so plump or so abundant in yield as hoped for early in the season. Farmers are greatly encouraged by the bright weather of the past few days, and, while finding their hands full in harvesting, plowing, sowing, etc., are going forward with new hope in the work of raising a new crop.

From the Atton Telegraph.

The weather is propitious and the acreage large. The yield will be far above the average. Some fields will yield from twenty-five to thirty bushels per acre. In Edwardsburg, yesterday, we were informed that the yield of wheat in the central part of Madison county would average thirty bushels per acre. The yield in this county is the largest and best for many years.

Cheap Living in Paris.

Philadelphia Chronicle.

The Paris hotel keepers now charge American visitors \$20 for a ham sandwich, but a toothpick that has been soaked in mackerel brine can be obtained in some places for half that sum.

Notice of Taking Deposits.

Book and every description of Commercial and Law Printing, in the best manner at Gazette Job Rooms.

ONE OF THE ISSUES.

Not a few of the Democratic papers are stoutly denying that the Southern claims question will enter into the canvass this fall. It is called an attempt to galvanize dead questions for political purposes, to work on the prejudices and passions of the people for party advancement. Whatever the Democracy may think or say about the Republicans sounding a note of alarm respecting these claims, the fact remains that the Confederates themselves—and they constitute a very large portion of the Democratic party—regard this question of paying the Southern claims of supreme importance. With them it is a live issue, and they propose to some day to drive the Northern Democrats to the wall on that very question. The Southern members are organizing for the conflict. They are a unit on the measure, and should they carry the Forty-Sixth Congress, the Confederates will control the House, and the Northern Democrats will be under the necessity of submitting to the dictation of the South.

The vote in the Forty-Fourth and Forty-Fifth Congresses on the proposed amendment to the Constitution prepared by Mr. Williams, which would forever put at rest the so-called rebel claims, is conclusive on this point. Two years ago the South was solid against any such an amendment, and on the 18th of the present month, another vote was taken, and every Democratic member from the South cast his vote against it; and the 144 votes for the amendment, not twenty came from the Democratic side of the House. Does this look like an attempt of the Republicans to galvanize dead issues?

But there is a point fully as strong as this in bearing out the Republican party in making the claim question an issue in the campaign. For several years the people in the South have been industriously preparing these claims, and to-day the amount which has been already presented to Congress, reaches millions of dollars. The records of Congress show an alarming condition of things in this direction, and it behoves the Republican party, and it behoves every loyal man to join "in sounding a note of alarm" respecting this attempt of the Confederates to plunder the Government. The gravity and importance of the question led the Republicans of Illinois, Michigan, and Iowa, to take sides on this issue in their recent Conventions, and because they pledged the party to oppose all such schemes to rob the National treasury and reward treason, the Democratic papers call it an attempt to revive the old quarrel between the North and the South. If that is a revival of the quarrel, the quarrel will come.

The vote in the Forty-Fourth and Forty-Fifth Congresses on the proposed amendment to the Constitution prepared by Mr. Williams, which would forever put at rest the so-called rebel claims, is conclusive on this point. Two years ago the South was solid against any such an amendment, and on the 18th of the present month, another vote was taken, and every Democratic member from the South cast his vote against it; and the 144 votes for the amendment, not twenty came from the Democratic side of the House. Does this look like an attempt of the Republicans to galvanize dead issues?

But there is a point fully as strong as this in bearing out the Republican party in making the claim question an issue in the campaign. For several years the people in the South have been industriously preparing these claims, and to-day the amount which has been already presented to Congress, reaches millions of dollars. The records of Congress show an alarming condition of things in this direction, and it behoves the Republican party, and it behoves every loyal man to join "in sounding a note of alarm" respecting this attempt of the Confederates to plunder the Government. The gravity and importance of the question led the Republicans of Illinois, Michigan, and Iowa, to take sides on this issue in their recent Conventions, and because they pledged the party to oppose all such schemes to rob the National treasury and reward treason, the Democratic papers call it an attempt to revive the old quarrel between the North and the South. If that is a revival of the quarrel, the quarrel will come.

The vote in the Forty-Fourth and Forty-Fifth Congresses on the proposed amendment to the Constitution prepared by Mr. Williams, which would forever put at rest the so-called rebel claims, is conclusive on this point. Two years ago the South was solid against any such an amendment, and on the 18th of the present month, another vote was taken, and every Democratic member from the South cast his vote against it; and the 144 votes for the amendment, not twenty came from the Democratic side of the House. Does this look like an attempt of the Republicans to galvanize dead issues?

But there is a point fully as strong as this in bearing out the Republican party in making the claim question an issue in the campaign. For several years the people in the South have been industriously preparing these claims, and to-day the amount which has been already presented to Congress, reaches millions of dollars. The records of Congress show an alarming condition of things in this direction, and it behoves the Republican party, and it behoves every loyal man to join "in sounding a note of alarm" respecting this attempt of the Confederates to plunder the Government. The gravity and importance of the question led the Republicans of Illinois, Michigan, and Iowa, to take sides on this issue in their recent Conventions, and because they pledged the party to oppose all such schemes to rob the National treasury and reward treason, the Democratic papers call it an attempt to revive the old quarrel between the North and the South. If that is a revival of the quarrel, the quarrel will come.

The vote in the Forty-Fourth and Forty-Fifth Congresses on the proposed amendment to the Constitution prepared by Mr. Williams, which would forever put at rest the so-called rebel claims, is conclusive on this point. Two years ago the South was solid against any such an amendment, and on the 18th of the present month, another vote was taken, and every Democratic member from the South cast his vote against it; and the 144 votes for the amendment, not twenty came from the Democratic side of the House. Does this look like an attempt of the Republicans to galvanize dead issues?

But there is a point fully as strong as this in bearing out the Republican party in making the claim question an issue in the campaign. For several years the people in the South have been industriously preparing these claims, and to-day the amount which has been already presented to Congress, reaches millions of dollars. The records of Congress show an alarming condition of things in this direction, and it behoves the Republican party, and it behoves every loyal man to join "in sounding a note of alarm" respecting this attempt of the Confederates to plunder the Government. The gravity and importance of the question led the Republicans of Illinois, Michigan, and Iowa, to take sides on this issue in their recent Conventions, and because they pledged the party to oppose all such schemes to rob the National treasury and reward treason, the Democratic papers call it an attempt to revive the old quarrel between the North and the South. If that is a revival of the quarrel, the quarrel will come.

The vote in the Forty-Fourth and Forty-Fifth Congresses on the proposed amendment to the Constitution prepared by Mr. Williams, which would forever put at rest the so-called rebel claims, is conclusive on this point. Two years ago the South was solid against any such an amendment, and on the 18th of the present month, another vote was taken, and every Democratic member from the South cast his vote against it; and the 144 votes for the amendment, not twenty came from the Democratic side of the House. Does this look like an attempt of the Republicans to galvanize dead issues?

But there is a point fully as strong as this in bearing out the Republican party in making the claim question an issue in the campaign. For several years the people in the South have been industriously preparing these claims, and to-day the amount which has been already presented to Congress, reaches millions of dollars. The records of Congress show an alarming condition of things in this direction, and it behoves the Republican party, and it behoves every loyal man to join "in sounding a note of alarm" respecting this attempt of the Confederates to plunder the Government. The gravity and importance of the question led the Republicans of Illinois, Michigan, and Iowa, to take sides on this issue in their recent Conventions, and because they pledged the party to oppose all such schemes to rob the National treasury and reward treason, the Democratic papers call it an attempt to revive the old quarrel between the North and the South. If that is a revival of the quarrel, the quarrel will come.

The vote in the Forty-Fourth and Forty-Fifth Congresses on the proposed amendment to the Constitution prepared by Mr. Williams, which would forever put at rest the so-called rebel claims, is conclusive on this point. Two years ago the South was solid against any such an amendment, and on the 18th of the present month, another vote was taken, and every Democratic member from the South cast his vote against it; and the 144 votes for the amendment, not twenty came from the Democratic side of the House. Does this look like an attempt of the Republicans to galvanize dead issues?

But there is a point fully as strong as this in bearing out the Republican party in making the claim question an issue in the campaign. For several years the people in the South have been industriously preparing these claims, and to-day the amount which has been already presented to Congress, reaches millions of dollars. The records of Congress show an alarming condition of things in this direction, and it behoves the Republican party, and it behoves every loyal man to join "in sounding a note of alarm" respecting this attempt of the Confederates to plunder the Government. The gravity and importance of the question led the Republicans of Illinois, Michigan, and Iowa, to take sides on this issue in their recent Conventions, and because they pledged the party to oppose all such schemes to rob the National treasury and reward treason, the Democratic papers call it an attempt to revive the old quarrel between the North and the South. If that is a revival of the quarrel, the quarrel will come.

The vote in the Forty-Fourth and Forty-Fifth Congresses on the proposed amendment to the Constitution prepared by Mr. Williams, which would forever put at rest the so-called rebel claims, is conclusive on this point. Two years ago the South was solid against any such an amendment, and on the 18th of the present month, another vote was taken, and every Democratic member from the South cast his vote against it; and the 144 votes for the amendment, not twenty came from the Democratic side of the House. Does this look like an attempt of the Republicans to galvanize dead issues?

But there is a point fully as strong as this in bearing out the Republican party in making the claim question an issue in the campaign. For several years the people in the South have been industriously preparing these claims, and to-day the amount which has been already presented to Congress, reaches millions of dollars. The records of Congress show an alarming condition of things in this direction, and it behoves the Republican party, and it behoves every loyal man to join "in sounding a note of alarm" respecting this attempt of the Confederates to plunder the Government. The gravity and importance of the question led the Republicans of Illinois, Michigan, and Iowa, to take sides on this issue in their recent Conventions, and because they pledged the party to oppose all such schemes to rob the National treasury and reward treason, the Democratic papers call it an attempt to revive the old quarrel between the North and the South. If that is a revival of the quarrel, the quarrel will come.

The vote in the Forty-Fourth and Forty-Fifth Congresses on the proposed amendment to the Constitution prepared by Mr. Williams, which would forever put at rest the so-called rebel claims, is conclusive on this point. Two years ago the South was solid against any such an amendment, and on the 18th of the present month, another vote was taken, and every Democratic member from the South cast his vote against it; and the 144 votes for the amendment, not twenty came from the Democratic side of the House. Does this look like an attempt of the Republicans to galvanize dead issues?

But there is a point fully as strong as this in bearing out the Republican party in making the claim question an issue in the campaign. For several years the people in the South have been industriously preparing these claims, and to-day the amount which has been already presented to Congress, reaches millions of dollars. The records of Congress show an alarming condition of things in this direction, and it behoves the Republican party, and it behoves every loyal man to join "in sounding a note of alarm" respecting this attempt of the Confederates to plunder the Government. The gravity and importance of the question led the Republicans of Illinois, Michigan, and Iowa, to take sides on this issue in their recent Conventions, and because they pledged the party to oppose all such schemes to rob the National treasury and reward treason, the Democratic papers call it an attempt to revive the old quarrel between the North and the South. If that is a revival of the quarrel, the quarrel will come.

The vote in the Forty-Fourth and Forty-Fifth Congresses on the proposed amendment to the Constitution prepared by Mr. Williams, which would forever put at rest the so-called rebel claims, is conclusive on this point. Two years ago the South was solid against any such an amendment, and on the 18th of the present month, another vote was taken, and every Democratic member from the South cast his vote against it; and the 144 votes for the amendment, not twenty came from the Democratic side of the House. Does this look like an attempt of the Republicans to galvanize dead issues?

But there is a point fully as strong as this in bearing out the Republican party in making the claim question an issue in the campaign. For several years the people in the South have been industriously preparing these claims, and to-day the amount which has been already presented to Congress, reaches millions of dollars. The records of Congress show an alarming condition of things in this direction, and it behoves the Republican party, and it behoves every loyal man to join "in sounding a note of alarm" respecting this attempt of the Confederates to plunder the Government. The gravity and importance of the question led the Republicans of Illinois, Michigan, and Iowa, to take sides on this issue in their recent Conventions, and because they pledged the party to oppose all such schemes to rob the National treasury and reward treason, the Democratic papers call it an attempt to revive the old quarrel between the North and the South. If that is

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE For CATARRH**

A purely vegetable distillation entirely unlike all other remedies.

In the preparation of this remarkable remedy every herb, plant, and bark is subjected to distillation, whereby the essential medical principle is obtained. The concentrated extract remains in the still is inert, valuable, and totally unfit for use until it has been diluted with water, when it becomes a most efficacious and powerful medicine. Sanitary and healthful compound of woody fibers, all structures, saturated solutions.

**SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE**

Is a local and constitutional remedy, it is applied to the skin, mucous membranes, and mucous glands, and has a most remarkable effect in removing all disease, and in curing inflammation and pain at once, correcting, cleansing, and purifying the system. Internally stimulative, tonic, and corrective. Internally it keeps the skin moist, and neutralizes the acid reaction of the body, so that the starch and tannin enter into the blood. Thus a cure is effected in both directions, and it does not seem possible for man to imagine any devised a more rational treatment.

**SURPRISING CURE.**

Gentlemen.—About twelve years ago, while traveling through the West, I was taken ill with Tramps as a tumor, about 10 oz., a severe cold and was laid up at Newark, N.J. This cold brought on a severe attack of rheumatism, which every year remained in the still is inert, valuable, and totally unfit for use until it has been diluted with water, when it becomes a most efficacious and powerful medicine. Sanitary and healthful compound of woody fibers, all structures, saturated solutions.

The 17,000 acres of State lands sold in Redwood, Minnesota, last week, were purchased for immediate cultivation.

A farmer in Steuben County, Indiana, has a ewe five years old, that has eleven living lambs. She bore twins twice, triplets once, and this year is raising four lambs. Father Jacob's ewes could hardly have been more prolific than that.

A Nebraska farmer claims to have made six hundred pounds of bright sugar and one hundred and fifty-three gallons of amber syrup from two acres of cane. The seed planted was of the early autumn variety.

The sugar was obtained by hanging the thick syrup in coffee sacks after it began to granulate.

The extent of agriculture in America is so considerable that the product of wax in the United States is stated to be 30,000,000 pounds annually, and increasing—worth in money at least \$6,000,000. Of this about \$7,000,000 worth are exported and \$1,200,000 worth of honey also goes abroad. The total product of honey and wax is worth at present in the United States nearly \$5,000,000.

The tramps have struck a new dodge now. They travel through the interior of the Western States in bands of 200 and more, styling themselves "harvesters." They steal rides on railway cars, and by their organized force can do about anything they desire.

The raising, culture, spinning and weaving of silk and its preparation and introduction into market as a source of profit to the colored people of the South are among the ambitious objects for which Lowery's Industrial Academy in Huntsville, Alabama, has been founded. Twenty-five acres of land, with buildings costing originally over \$100,000, have been leased, and the owner, ex-Governor Reuben Chapman, has offered to give the entire property to the founders if they will secure an endowment fund by which the academy can be firmly and permanently established.

The Dubuque Herald makes mention of a large plow ordered by the Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad, which, it is thought, will be the largest plow in the world. The share weighs 385 pounds, the mold-board 180 pounds, the beam 900 pounds, the counter and chisel 180 pounds, the clevis 60 pounds, the standard 134 pounds. The best size of feet long, 10 inches wide, and 17 inches thick. The land side is 9 feet by 5 feet 2 inches, the standard 40 inches by 7 inches, the mold-board S feet by 28 inches, the share 5½ feet by 12 inches. It will cut furrow 37 inches wide, and is expected to go through any obstruction which comes in the way. It is to be used in cleaning the ditches of the road on the prairie sections.

The Cheese Market.

The depressed state of the cheese market all over the country is causing considerable discouragement among those engaged in its manufacture. This feeling is hardly justifiable, however, at least not to the extent that it exists.

Our dairymen show to a large degree the feeling of all business men, which is a determination to compare present prices with those which were installed and unreasonable, and a refusal to be satisfied with anything short of that. Not that I mean to say that the cheese market is what it ought to be, but the prices of the last few years have certainly been beyond what could reasonably have been expected.

The Elgin Advocate has the following upon this subject:

The future for the dairy business is not very promising, and low prices must be expected, unless some unusual event transpires to relieve the market of the large amount on hand. The same depressed state of trade is felt in all parts of the country as it is here, and many are greatly disengaged at the condition of affairs and feel that the business is ruined for all time. We are of the opinion that better times will prevail in the business than at present though we do not expect to have such prices as we have had in the past few years. Such prices were out of proportion with other products, and could not be expected to last always.

And then again the market has been crowded with an inferior article. Mr. A. W. Leggett, of New York, recently spoke upon this point before the Meadville Cheese Board of Trade. A paper of that place reports him as follows:

He exhorted factormen to make better cheese and curd it fully before shipping. The open loose curd, was one bad fault to be noted. The entire demand now is for solid, fine cheese. Skins are of no account, and cannot be placed at any price. There was yesterday in New York a somewhat better feeling, notwithstanding the very dull market, in regard to fine cheese. Pennsylvania cheese receipts of late have improved the reputation of our factories in New York. Herkimer, New York, cheese are showing less and less difference from our own best makes, and the improvement in our Pennsylvania cheese within two years has been very marked. By the term skins, Mr. Leggett says buyers understand half skins included. The Elgin, Illinois, half skins last winter sold within a cent or so of fine cheese, can now be placed at prices three or four cents less than fine cheese. These cheese are a heavy drag on the market. In Wisconsin, lately visited by Mr. Leggett, there is a general opinion beginning to prevail among dairymen unfavorable to skimming. The Elgin, Illinois, half skins last winter sold within a cent or so of fine cheese, can now be placed at prices three or four cents less than fine cheese. These cheese are a heavy drag on the market. In Wisconsin, lately visited by Mr. Leggett, there is a general opinion beginning to prevail among dairymen unfavorable to skimming. The low prices in cheese are due largely to the general forcing of uncured, green cheese on an early market. The market now is willing to take all the fine, solid, ripe cheese we may send; indeed, Mr. Leggett considered that the market is now short of just that class of cheese.

S. G. COLLEY, Sheriff, Rock County, Wis.

S. G. COLLEY, Sheriff, Rock County, Wis.